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Dan Smoot Report

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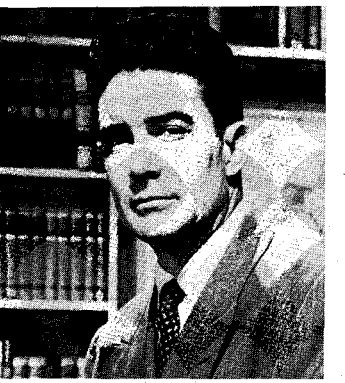

DAN SMOOT

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

In presidential election years, policies of the federal government are much discussed. The incumbent administration defends and points with pride, while the aspiring political party views with alarm. Yet, no matter what happens at the polls, policies do not change. The two political parties are rivals for power. Each wants to control the federal establishment, but both adhere to the same policies.

When it appears that a foremost contender for the Presidency might effect basic changes in the unchanging bipartisan policies to which both parties are tied, party rivalry yields to unified effort to stop that one candidate. For example, in 1951 there was swelling revolt, nationwide, against policies (domestic and foreign) of the Truman administration. The most prominent critic of Truman policies was U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft (Republican, Ohio). The *people* considered Taft leader of the Republican Party; but *liberal Republicans* organized and directed the insidious manipulations which stopped Taft.

There was *no* major-party challenge to established policies in the dull 1956 and 1960 presidential elections; but in 1964, when U. S. Senator Barry Goldwater loomed as a threat to "bipartisanism," 1952-model machinations showed up. It was obvious that liberal Republicans (Lodge, Scranton, Rockefeller, Nixon, Eisenhower, et al) would rather see Republicans lose the presidential contest than see Barry Goldwater win it.

Voters must have no opportunity to vote for change: their role must be limited to a choice between parties and personalities to administer policies which seem to be formulated and handed down from somewhere else, fixed and unchangeable.

Formulators of the policies: who are *they?* For a few months late in the Truman administration, the answer seemed clear. Harry Dexter White (a communist agent who virtually ran the Treasury Department while Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was Secretary) had formulated postwar economic and

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monetary policies which the Truman administration followed. Alger Hiss (a Soviet agent, who had served as head of Policy Planning in the State Department) had played a key role in creating the UN and establishing it as the keystone of American foreign policy. Owen Lattimore (characterized by a Senate investigating committee as a "conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet international conspiracy") had had profound influence on American Far Eastern policies.

There were many others of similar ilk, with great influence in the Roosevelt-Truman administrations. Yet, when they were gone, there was no change. Eisenhower continued, even augmented Truman policies; Kennedy augmented Eisenhower policies; Johnson augments Kennedy policies.

Obviously, *they* who took control of the federal government during World War II still control it. After years of painstaking research, I discovered who *they* are, and wrote a book about them: *The Invisible Government*, published by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., June, 1962.

The people elected and appointed to manage the affairs of the United States Government have, in large measure, become puppets, controlled by powerful persons working in and through a network of tax-exempt organizations.

At the center of this network is the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). Members of the CFR occupy top positions in government, in foundations, in educational institutions, in communications, in banking.

They are an elite who set policies of our federal government; and, through a vast, interlocking combine of educational and opinion-forming agencies, they influence or control propaganda which persuades Congress and the public to accept the policies.

In short, the Council on Foreign Relations *is* the invisible government of the United States. Its tentacles of power and influence are wrapped around levers of power in Washington; reach into schools, colleges, big unions, churches, and respected civic organizations; dominate communications; have a grip on the prestige and money of many major American corporations.

The invisible government's fixed purpose is to socialize our Republic and to make it a unit of a one-world socialist system.

The Invisible Government has had worldwide distribution; yet, I have had many requests to publish a condensation for *mass* distribution in this election year.

With index, membership list of the Council on Foreign Relations, and lists of key members of major interlocking organizations, *The Invisible Government* is 250-pages long. Such information cannot be condensed; but this issue of the *Report* does present the essential theme and outline of the book.

History and The Council

In his Farewell Address, 1796, President George Washington warned against foreign influences in the shaping of our national affairs — against permanent, entangling alliances with other nations. He advocated for the United States a policy of benign neutrality.

Washington's recommendations (which were *not* intended as *temporary* measures to guide an infant nation, but rather as permanent principles to safeguard the high destiny of this Republic) were followed, and remained the policy of this nation unaltered, for 121 years — until 1917.

In 1916, Woodrow Wilson campaigned on a promise to keep the United States out of the European war. Wilson's all-powerful political adviser at that time was Colonel Edward M. House, who (according to Colonel House himself) *created and directed Wilson's domestic and foreign policies.*

House (with powerful connections among international bankers and politicians in Europe) persuaded Wilson that the United States had an evangelistic mission to save the world for "democracy," and that future wars could be avoided through the creation of a world federation of nations.

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Wilson first publicly endorsed Colonel House's world-government idea in a speech to the League to Enforce Peace, on May 27, 1916. On April 6, 1917, Wilson delivered his war message to Congress, declaring war on Germany.

At the suggestion of Colonel House, President Wilson appointed a committee of select intellectuals to write a charter for world government. This committee, with House in charge, prepared the League of Nations Covenant. Later, however, things went sour at the Paris Peace Conference; and, because of astute constitutionalists in the Senate, the United States declined membership in the League of Nations.

Disappointed but not defeated, House arranged a meeting in Paris (May 19, 1919) between Englishmen and Americans interested in "the study of international affairs." When the American group returned from Paris, they formed The Council on Foreign Relations (incorporated 1921), dedicated to creating what Colonel House called a "positive" foreign policy for America — a policy to replace the traditional, "negative" foreign policy (established by George Washington) which had kept the United States out of international turmoil for more than a century.

The Council on Foreign Relations accomplished little until the Rockefeller family (through its Foundations and Funds), along with the Carnegie Foundations and, later, the Ford Foundation, began pouring in money. In 1929, with the help of Rockefeller gifts, the Council acquired its present headquarters property: The Harold Pratt House, 58 East 68th Street, New York City.

In 1939, the CFR offered its services (for research projects and recommendations) to the State Department. In 1941, the State Department created a Division of Special Research and appointed Leo Pasvolsky (a CFR member) director. Soon, members of the Council dominated this new Division and spread into other branches of the State Department.

The crowning moment of achievement for the Council on Foreign Relations came at San Francisco in 1945. At least 40 members of the United States Delegation to this organizational meeting of the United Nations (where the UN Charter was written) were members of the CFR. Among Council members in the delegation were: Alger Hiss, Edward R. Stettinius, Leo Pasvolsky, John Foster Dulles, John J. McCloy, Julius C. Holmes, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Adlai Stevenson, Ralph J. Bunche, Clark M. Eichelberger, and Thomas K. Finletter.

By this time, the CFR (and various foundations and other interlocking organizations) had virtually taken over the U. S. State Department. Some CFR members were later identified as communist spies: for example, Alger Hiss and Lauchlin Currie. Owen Lattimore, another CFR member, was powerfully influential in shaping policies which resulted in communist conquest of China.

It is not implied in *The Invisible Government* that the Council on Foreign Relations is, or ever was, a communist organization. Among its members have been United States Presidents (Hoover, Eisenhower, and Kennedy), Secretaries of State, and many other high officials. The Council can be termed "patriotic" by those who agree with its purpose. Yet, the fact that communists, Soviet espionage agents, and pro-communists could work smoothly along with ultra liberals for many years as influential members of the Council, indicates something significant about the CFR.

The ultimate aim of the Council on Foreign Relations (discussed and documented in *The Invisible Government*) is the same as the ultimate aim of international communism: to create a one-world socialist system and make the United States an official part of it.

An expression of the Council's motives was made by Walter H. Mallory on the occasion of his retirement after 32 years as Executive Director of the Council. Speaking to the Board of Directors of the Council on May 21, 1959, Mr. Mallory said in part:

"When I cast my mind back to 1927, the year that I first joined the Council, it seems little short of a miracle that the organization could have taken root in those days. You will remember

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that the United States had decided not to join the League of Nations . . . . On the domestic front, the budget was extremely small, taxes were light . . . . and we didn't even recognize the Russians. What could there possibly be for a Council on Foreign Relations to do?

"Well, there were a few men who did not feel content with that comfortable isolationist climate. They thought the United States had an important role to play in the world and they resolved to try to find out what that role ought to be . . . . "

Mr. Mallory and his cohorts in the Council on Foreign Relations discounted as "unimportant" the role which the United States had *already* played for 150 years — serving as trailblazer and beacon of hope for all men on earth who yearn for liberty. *The Invisible Government* presents substantial evidence that those "few men" in the CFR did, indeed, find a *new role* for the United States — a terrifying role.

Julius Holmes

One example of CFR influence in national affairs is the nomination and confirmation of Julius C. Holmes as United States Ambassador to Iran.

Holmes (a CFR member of long standing) held various important jobs in the State Department from 1925 until 1945, when he left government service. In 1947, Holmes joined with others to form the first of several corporations for the purchase of oil tankers (used during World War II) from the U. S. government. Holmes' combine purchased eight of the vessels, and re-sold them to foreign interests — in violation of a federal law which specifically prohibited such resale. One of the tankers was ultimately leased to the Soviet Union and used to haul fuel oil from communist Romania to communist China during the Korean war.

In 1948, Holmes returned to foreign service with the State Department. In 1952, a Senate investigating subcommittee unanimously condemned his oil tanker deals as "morally wrong and clearly in violation of the intent of the law," and as a "get-rich-quick" operation detrimental to the interests of the United States.

Holmes and his associates were criminally indicted in 1954. The Department of Justice dismissed the indictments on a legal technicality later that same year. In 1955, President Eisenhower nominated Holmes to be our Ambassador to Iran. A sufficient number of Senators expressed outrage over the nomination, and Holmes "permitted" his name to be withdrawn before the Senate acted on the question of confirming his appointment.

Thereupon, the State Department sent Holmes to Tangier as Minister; returned him to Washington in 1956 as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State; and sent him out as Minister and Consul to Hong Kong in 1959.

In 1961, President Kennedy nominated Holmes for the same position President Eisenhower had tried unsuccessfully to give him in 1955. This time, the Senate confirmed the nomination; and Julius Holmes was sworn in as U. S. Ambassador to Iran, on May 15, 1961.

Astonishing details are set out in *The Invisible Government.* The record of Holmes' shady activities was presented to the Senate and fully debated; but the telling argument *for* his confirmation was made by Senator Prescott Bush (Republican, Connecticut). Bush lavished praise on Henry Wriston (then President of the Council on Foreign Relations) for having "wristonized" the State Department, and said Wriston regarded Holmes as "the ablest man in the Foreign Service Corps of the United States." That was enough. If the President of the CFR wanted Holmes as Ambassador to Iran, so be it.

Berlin

In the closing days of World War II, the American Ninth Army was rolling toward Berlin, meeting little resistance, slowed down only by German civilians fleeing from the Russians. Some twenty or thirty miles east of Berlin, the German nation

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had concentrated its dying strength to fight savagely against the Russians.

Our Ninth Army could have been in Berlin within a few hours, probably without shedding another drop of blood; but General Eisenhower suddenly halted our Army, having it sit idly outside Berlin for days, while the Soviets slugged their way in killing, raping, ravaging. We gave the Soviet Union control of the eastern part of Berlin, and of all surrounding territory, leaving ourselves no access, except through a communist-controlled corridor.

Today, most Americans are aware of the tragic consequences of that decision, but still do not know who made it. *The Invisible Government* traces the obscure trail of events, which eventuated in the Berlin decision, to the Council on Foreign Relations.

Services Rendered

One of the CFR's functions is a "Corporation Service," which means that business firms making cash contributions to the Council are entitled to certain privileges — such as consultation on problems of foreign policy, off-the-record dinners where prominent speakers discuss United States foreign policy, and plush seminars for business executives. The Council's purpose is not only to get money, but also to elicit support from businessmen for governmental policies which the CFR formulates and advocates. *The Invisible Government* lists (from the CFR's own records) major business organizations which contribute money to the CFR.

Speakers at Council dinner meetings and seminars advocate internationalism. Many have been communists, communist sympathizers, or anti-American socialists. Here (from a more detailed list in *The Invisible Government*) are a few whom the CFR has presented as "distinguished" speakers:

***Kwame Nkrumah,* Prime Minister of Ghana (widely believed to be a communist, admittedly socialist); *Herbert L. Matthews,* of *The New York Times* (who helped Castro's rise-to-power, by publicizing Castro as the Robin Hood of Cuba); *Anastas I. Mikoyan,* (First Deputy Premier, USSR); *Fidel Castro* (who spoke to the Council on "Cuba and the United States").**

A Look At The Interlock

The CFR itself is a small organization (1400 members); but it is the control center of a vast complex of multi-million-dollar foundations and myriad other tax-exempt organizations which work in unison toward one-world socialism. The CFR has no formal affiliation with most of the other organizations; but the interlock is shown by their common objective, by their common source of funds, and by the overlapping of officers and membership.

The Invisible Government presents details on more than 100 organizations involved in the CFR web. Here are four typical examples.

THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION was organized in 1918. As early as 1934, the late U. S. Representative Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, said the FPA was formed to promote a planned or socialist economy in the United States and to integrate America into a worldwide socialist system. The FPA spawned the Councils on World Affairs, now operating in most major cities, enlisting support of local, community leaders for CFR programs. The FPA sponsors the Great Decisions Program. In April, 1960, a Grand Jury in Fulton County, Georgia, handed down a Presentment, charging that FPA and Great Decisions Program materials, used by schools and civic groups, were "insidious and subversive."

Key officials of the Foreign Policy Association are members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS (formed in 1925 as a tax-exempt educational organization) played a decisive role in shaping pub-

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lic opinion and influencing our Asian policies. IPR publications were standard materials in most American colleges, in 1300 public school systems, and in the U. S. Armed Forces. In 1951, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee began investigations to discover reasons for the United States' disastrous diplomatic defeat in failing to avert communist conquest of China — which ultimately led to the abortive Korean war. The Subcommittee found that U. S. policy decisions in these matters were made by IPR officials whose primary allegiance lay in Moscow.

Key officials of the Institute of Pacific Relations were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT was founded in 1942 by CFR members, the principal one being Paul Hoffman (who has held high positions in the Ford Foundation, in the United States government, and in the United Nations). Hoffman's CED has been a powerful propaganda force for one of the most cherished programs of the invisible government: American foreign aid. It has also been instrumental in creating and pushing federal urban renewal and related programs.

THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE was created by Clarence Streit, who, for more than a quarter of a century, has advocated a gradual approach, through regional unions, to final world union — beginning with an Atlantic Union superstate composed of the United States and a few European nations. After ten years of effort, the AUC (whose federal tax-exemption was granted with the proviso that the organization would not "attempt to influence legislation") lobbied through Congress the NATO Citizens Commission Law of 1960. According to Streit, this law fully carried out the objective of the AUC — creation of a government-sponsored body to investigate the plausibility of Atlantic Union.

In December, 1960, 107 members of the Council on Foreign Relations were also members of the Atlantic Union Committee.

Untouchables

In 1952, Congress approved a resolution introduced by U. S. Representative E. E. Cox (Democrat, Georgia) proposing a committee to investigate tax-exempt foundations. Cox died before the end of the year; and the final report of his committee (January, 1953) was a pathetic whitewash. In July, 1953, Congress established the Reece Committee to carry on the "unfinished business" of the Cox Committee. The Reece Committee went out of existence on January 3, 1955, having proved, mainly, that the Council on Foreign Relations and mammoth tax-exempt foundations (and other organizations interlocked with them) have such powerful support in the White House, in Congress, and in the press, that they are quite beyond the reach of a mere committee of the Congress of the United States.

Why?

From Chapter 12 of *The Invisible Government*:

"Some leaders in the invisible government are brilliant and power-hungry men who feel that the masses are unable to govern themselves and who want to set up a great dictatorship which will give them power to arrange things for the masses.

"The leadership of the invisible government doubtless rests in the hands of a sinister or power-hungry few; but its real strength is in the thousands of Americans who have been drawn into the web for other reasons. Many, if not most, of these are status-seekers . . . .

"This status-seeking is a way of life for thousands of American businessmen. Some of them would not give it up even if they knew their activities were supporting the socialist revolution, although at heart they are opposed to socialism. Most . . . would withdraw from . . . [organizations in the great *camarilla*] if they were educated to an understanding of what their membership . . . really means.

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"The job of every American who knows and cares is to make sure that all of the people in the invisible government network know exactly what they are doing.

"But beyond that, what can we do? . . ."

The final chapter of *The Invisible Government* recommends specific measures that would be effective; but the main job to be done is educational: if the public knew what the invisible government is, how it operates, and what it is doing to our Republic, the problem would be solved.

Sale

The first printing of *The Invisible Government* (June, 1962) was sold out before it was completely off the press. By October, 1962, we were into the fifth printing. Because of widespread interest in getting maximum readership this summer, we are offering what remains of the fifth printing of *The Invisible Government* at reduced prices. Original prices: $3.00 retail for the high-quality paperback edition; $5.00 retail for the clothbound, library edition.

NEW PRICES: $2.00 FOR THE PAPERBACK; $4.00 FOR THE CLOTHBACK.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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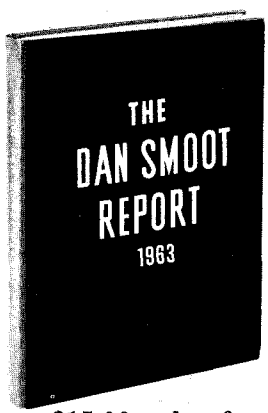

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